NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

A CASE WHICH ENTERTAINS LONDON. THE TRIAL IN THE POLICE COURT-LABOUCHERE'S KEEN CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HIS ASSAILANTS

The legal sensation of the hour in London, the law-suit of Mr. Lawson, of The Telegraph. against Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, is discussed by the London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, in the letter printed below. Mr. Labouchere, though badly thrashed the street by the man whom he has been libelling so abusively, appears to have been more than equal to him, as far as wit could go, in the court-room. The cross examination was very clever. A cable dispatch says that the lower court has refused to grant further time for a justification of the libels.

THE CASE IN COURT. SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL-THE STORY

OF THE QUARRIL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Three weeks having elapsed since Mr. Edward Levy Lawson assaulted Mr. Labouchere, the matter has how reached the police court. It is not Mr. Labouchere who invokes the protection of the law, but Mr. Lawson. This may pass for one of the eccentricities of English justice. Mr. Lawson, however, has not summoned Mr. Labouchere for being assaulted, but for not putting up with his thrashing-such as it was-in silence. On the day after the assault, Mr. Labouchere challenged Mr. Lawson; who, after taking the better part of a day to think of it, and the advice of the dies of his family, declined the challenge. In declining it, he sent word to Mr. Labouchere that he had thrashed him because Mr. Labouchere had libelled him and his uncle-thrashed him as he would a dog-and that if he libelled him again he (Lawson) would thrash him again. Libelled again Mr. Lawson certainly was, but thrashed Mr. Labouchere was not. Mr. Lawson appears to have a hot and cold mood. At one moment he gives his friends to understand that he will accept a challenge. A little later, having meantime taken counsel, as above noted, with the female members of his family, he decides to refuse it. At one moment he bravely threatens Mr. Labouchere with another flogging. Presently it turns out that he prefers to avenge his wounded honor through the medium of the Police Court. And that is how it happens that the papers of this morning supply us with half a dozen columns of literature which is entertaining to the general public, but not, I should suppose, very pleasant

reading to Mr. Edward Levy Lawson.

My muse to-day is a trifle sore-footed, and I cannot sing the wrath of this Peterborough Court Achilles at any great length. Long the story is, and dire the woes Achilles Lawson has had to endure; but the briefest summary of them will perhaps onflice to make the police court proceedings intelligible. Between Mr. Lawson, part owner and whole editor of The Daily Telegraph, and Mr. Labouchere, the owner and editor of Truth, there is a fend of long standing. In the columns of this latter paper have appeared a good many paragraphs about Mr. Lawson not of an adulatory kind. They belong to a style of journalism which I do not admire, but which is, beyond doubt, popular with a large portion of the British public. They were brilliantly written, and, if generally believed, would certainly be damaging to Mr. Lawson personally, and might even affect the circulation of his paper-a circulation which he persistently and most erroneously declares to be the largest in the world. Whether all Mr. Labouchere's charges were true or not is more than I can say, but one of them, and that the most dangerous, certainly was true in substance. He has never ceased to assert that The Telegraph flattered Mr. Gladstone so long as he was in power, and that when he had no longer any favors to bestow this same paper turned round and reviled him. Mr. Labouchere, as his way is, puts It in strong language, but anybody who reads The Telegroph knows that the paper was devoted to Mr. Gladstone, whom it vulgarly called the People's William, and supported the Liberal party till be and they went out of office; and that it theory. Mr. Lawson had to state that he had inhas been the chief oracle of the Jingoes. one word-a good historical word in English politics-The Telegraph has ratted. On this and many other points Mr. Labouchere dwelt un-ceasingly. Not long since Mr. Lionel Lawson, the uncle of Edward, and half-owner of The Telegraph, died, and Mr. Labouchere published a column or two of remarks on the deceased. The remarks were not such as would have been published by a man who had an earnest desire to abide by the conventional standard; of decorum, but they had an air of good humor, slightly contemptuous withal, and were spiced with a story of his of a kind at which the world readily enough laughs. Mr. Edward Lawson says they wounded him deeply, and that he resolved thereupon to assault Mr. Labouchere, by way of vindicating his uncle's memory. There are sceptical people who hint that Mr. Lawson, stung and sore with the continual attacks upon himself, found it convenient to avenge his personal wrongs on pretext of sacrificing to his uncle's manes. As the avenger of his own injuries he may not have felt confident of that public sympathy which he might appeal to more confidently when appearing to resent an outrage upon a dead, but, as he puts it, an unburied uncle. To make the vindication more complete, he determined that the cause of his departed relative should be the instrument of Mr. Labouchere's chastisement. He employed a friend, Mr. Montagu Williams, as a spy upon his enemy's movements, and when this emissary brought him word near midnight that Mr. Labouchere was coming out of his club, he waylaid him, and beat him. Naturally, the reports of the encounter vary in some particulars. But there is no dispute about what is here stated, nor does Mr. Lawson deny that he waited for Mr. Labouchere at the bottom of the stairs and came up behind him as he walked away. There was a conflict which lasted a minute or two, in which neither combatant was burt. The challenge followed, and, upon Mr. Lawson's refusal to fight, Mr. Labouchere addressed him the letter which Mr. Lawson has made the basis of criminal proceedings.

It was not a good letter. It is violent, and most of the epithets applied to Mr. Lawson are such as come naturally from the tongue of an angry man. Mr. Lawson is called a vulgar snob, a disgrace to journalism, a base, servile wretch, who, when Mr. Gladstone was in power, sneaked up the Liberal backstairs to pick up crumbs of news, and who, in hope of currying favor and obtaining some sort of social currency, bespattered Mr. Gladstone with slavish adulation. This is far beneath Mr. Labouchere's ability. He is commonly the coolest of men, and one secret of his power is the command he keeps over his temper. He has the art of saying very disagreeable things in a tone of complete indifference, of suggesting what he does not assert, and when ous hit the mark, as they generally do, the bystander who sees the contertions of the victim is half persuaded that it was all an accident. But no man is equal to himself at all times, and this letter only proves that Mr. Labouchere is human. It contains good passages, but the whole of it is spoiled by language which is not only abusive, but com-

But why should Mr. Lawson betake himself to a magistrate for redress? He had begun by taking the law into his own hands. Public sentiment in this country does, no doubt, in certain cases, tolerate and even approve the act of a man who, feeling himself aggrieved, boldly, face to face, and in daylight, assaults his adversary. But if a man takes a line, he must keep it. It is open to bim to say I will appeal to violence, or I will appeal to the law. But he cannot do both. Still less nay he assault a man, premise to assault him again

THE LIBELS OF LABOUCHERE | if he repeats the offence, and then, when it is re- | Labouchere's challenge. His final decision to the peated, change his mind to the extent of sending a constable after him. It may be unreasonable to expect Mr. Lawson to take this view. But he must have friends or acquaintances who could explain to him the feeling of men of the world on such a matter. It was his misfortune that, in a matter of honor, he chose to seek the advice of an Old Bailey

> Perhaps it did not occur to Mr. Lawson, or to his adviser, that he would have to endure a cross-ex-amination at the hands of Mr. Labouchere in person. Mr. Montagu Williams, being himself a barrister, could hardly imagine that any layman's audacity would rise to the height of dispensing with trained professional assistance, and conducting his own cause. Yet that is what Mr. Labouchere has done. He elected to meet this charge by himself, undismayed even by the array of eminent counsel whom Mr. Lawson empioys, including Mr. Polaud, one of the counsel to the Treasury, and Sir John Holker, Her Majesty's Attorney-General. The Attorney-General is often a good card to play when a jury has to be won over, or an influence brought to bear on public opinion. The average juryman can with difficulty bring himself to comprehend that the Attorney-General is not the representative of the Crown. Custom-and a very bad custom it is-permits the Attorney-General to eke out his official income (a mere pittance of some \$40,000 a year) with the tees of private litigation. Some Attorney-Generals have thought it right to show some discretion in availing themselves of this privilege. But Sir John Helker does not seruple to appear as Mr. Lawson's champion at the Guildhall one day, and before the Middlesex Magistrates the next, in the unsuccessful effort to secure a license for another client, M. Bignell, proprietor of the Argyll Rooms, a place which has for years had a notoriety as the resort of prostitutes. He is within his legal right in so doing, but it is at least doubtful, as the leading journal of his own party remarks this morning. whether he adds to the dignity of his office.

The hearing on Thursday was only preliminary. The usual practice is to issue a summons to a person charged with libel, to appear before a magistrate, and the magistrate has to decide simply whether there is legal evidence on which to send the defendant for trial before the regular criminal court. I don't remember any previous case in which the first law; officer of the Government has attended on such an occasion. But Sir John Holker came, and only made his speech, reciting in his own way and with his own coloring the series of incidents which had led up to this prosecution. Then Mr. Lawson stepped into the witnessbox and swore to such statements as were thought needful. The only interesting part of his examination-in-chief touched on his relations with Mr. Gladstone. He gave us to understand that he had parted company with Mr. Gladstone on the Russo-Turkish question, after an unavailing effort to convert Mr. Gladstone to his, Mr. Lawson's, views of the proper foreign policy of England. "We talked over the question for a long time." said Mr. Lawson; "I had enjoyed the honor of the acquaintance of the right honorable gentleman-I might almost say of his friendship," added he, plaintively. But the audience laughed.

Mr. Labouchere began his cross-examination in the easy style of an old hand. He had entirely recovered his coolness, and you would have said that this spoiled child of fortune-aristocrat, diplomatist, traveller, man of pleasure, man of business, at home in every rank of society, and expert in countless forms of worldly knowledge-had never done anything in his life but extract fragments of truth from a reductant witness. I speak from hearsay and from the printed report, but the cleverness of the performance is obvious to anybody who reads. Beside, having seen Mr. Labouchere stand up in the box before Mr. Serjeant Baliantine and bowl that great man over, I can form some idea of the way in which he would handle Mr. Lawson. All the crossexamination on Thursday related to the assault Now Mr. Lawson has sought to possess the world with the notion that his conduct in that matter was of a heroic kind, and Mr. Labouchere's cowardly. Under gentle but firm pressure of steadily-applied questions, an admission or two came out not perfectly consistent with this Labouchere, on the understanding that they were to keep this intention secret. He swore first that in the street, where the blow was struck, it was light enough to read by; which he presently modified into "under the gas lamps," He had to confessunder the Magistrate's compulsion-that Mr. Montagu Williams brought him word that Mr. Labouchere was in the club. Then he was invited to give, and did give, his own version of the assault; which was dramatic-even melodramatic-though the mention of his uncle's stick once more provoked the laughter of the audience, to whom Le sabre de mon père, in the Grande Duchesse of Offenbach was evidently not unknown. Mr. Labouchere heard his witness quietly to the end, then asked, not less quietly: "I suppose you have read Alexandre Dumas's novels ?" Some of them Mr. Lawson owned he had. Then came this:

"So I thought. You will admit this is rather a strange and remarkable account. I will take it I am the most abject coward in the world. But did I make no resistance?"

"The very feeblest it is possible to imagine."

[Laughter.]

Resistance of a lamb to a butcher?" "No, not that." [Laughter.] "I was astounded." The drift of this is tolerably plain, yet it did not

secur to Mr. Lawson that there may be limits to human credulity, and that he was being gently led forward on the dangerous path toward proving too much. Nor had it occurred to him when, a moment later, he was taken by the hand along the same

"As hard as I could."

"You hit me in the face ?" "Several times."

Several times! Should you think if you hit a man on the face several times it would make a

"Some men's flesh is so soft it is difficult to make

"I won't imagine such a thing, but suppose you hit Sir Robert Carden- [much laughter]-would you not expect it to make a mark."

Sir R. Carden-"I hope he won't try." Mr. Labouchere-" If you hit as hard as you could several times and the person should not put up his arm to ward off the blows, do you think it possible for the person to have no marks after !" "I swear I hit you as hard as I could."

"Were you excited ?"

"Not in the slightest degree."

"Can you hit hard ?"

"You will admit it is a little curious, almost phenomenal. After this some one gave you your uncle's cane. Who gave it to you ?"

"Some man in the small crowd who had picked it There I stood while you said that, and did and

said nothing ?" "Nothing whatever."

"Did it not strike you that, being afraid, I should have run away ?"

You can get that from the witnesses." The matter of the challenge was gone into in much the same way, though I should hesitate to say that Mr. Lawson's insensibility to the ridiculous survived to the end. It came out that it was not only the ladies of his household whom he consulted about fighting, but Colonel Napier Sturt, a wellknown officer of the Guards. Colonel Sturt advised fighting, but the ladies carried the day against him. Mr. Lawson had to acknowledge, also, that he at hrst gave Mr. Montagu Williams, who acted for some reason to think he would accept Mr.

contrary elicited from the Magistrate the remark that it was a very wise discretion on his part, for "we should not have liked to lose either of you." And Mr. Labouchere added, with equal gravity: "I am very much obliged to Mr. Lawson for doing so, for by his own account he is a most terrible man, and I have no doubt my pistol would have dropped from my hand at the sight of the

Not long after this sally, upon an admission of Mr. Labouchere that the cross-examination must take a long time still, Sir Robert Carden adjourned the case to next Friday. Meantime, Mr. Lionel Lawson's memory (if it were ever injured), and Mr. Edward Lawson's character for courage, and The Daily Telegraph's reputation for consistency, must be maintained without the Magistrate's help.

LABOUCHERE INSATIATE. HE WANTS MORE TIME TO JUSTIFY HIS CHARGES,

AND GOES TO A HIGHER COURT TO ASK IT. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1879. Sir Robert Carden, Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, has refused to hear further evidence in justification of the alleged libels against Mr. Henry L. Lawson, of The Daily Telegraph, by Mr. Henry Labouchere, of Truth. The question to be decided by bim is simply whether or not Mr. Labouchere's articles are libellous. Mr. Labouchere asked an adjournment of the case in order to enable him to obtain a writ of mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench to compel Sir Robert Carden to hear further evidence. The adjournment was granted.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.

THE LEGISLATURE PROPOGUED UNTIL DECEMBER-FINAL SCENES OF AN EVENTFUL SESSION. QUEBEC, Oct. 31 .- The new Government was swore in this afternoon, before the opening of the As-

Premier, and Minister of Public Works-Mr. Chapleau. Premier, and Minister of Public Work Trassurer—Mr. Robertson. President of the Council—Dr. Ross, Attorney-General—Mr. Lorauger. Sol citor-General—Mr. Lynea. Minister of Crown Lands—Mr. Flynn. Provincial Secretary—Mr. Faquet.

Mr. Joily inquired if his friends opposite could give any information as to their reasons for occupying Min-

een entrusted by the Licutenant-Governor with the task of forming a new Administration, and that he had authorized him to state that he fulfilled the duty confided to him. He gave the names of the

officers of the new Government.

On the opening of the Assembly this afternoon the Speaker read a message from the Legislative Council, informing the House that they had passed the Supply bill. [Cres of "hear! hear!" and great uproar.] Mr. Church moved that the Speaker be authorized to

Mr. Church moved that the Speaker be authorized to issue warrants for writs for new elections. Mr. Church was interrupted, but talked against time ustil the members of the Assembly were summoned to accompany their Speaker into the legislative Conneil Chamber.

The Lieutenant-Governor went down in state to Parliament House at 3:30 p. m. to prorogue the session of the Legislature. Having arrived in the Council Chamber and taken his seat upon the throne, be sent for the members of the Legislative Assembly, who were summoned by the Gentleman Usher of the Biack Rod.

The members of the Legislative Assembly having arrived, the Clerk of the Crown in Chamcery read over the fist of the bills passed during the session, which were sanctioned in due form by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the Supply bill, which was sanctioned in the usual manner. The Lieutenant-Governor made a short speech, and the Legislature was then prorogued until the 10th day of December next.

Thus ended the most eventful session of the Quebec.

and the Legislature variety and the day of December next.

Thus ended the most even; ful session of the Quebec Legislature ever held. The attendance of spectators at the prorogation was very small, there having been no time to issue invitations. About half a dozen ladies were present.

THE FARADAY IN A HEAVY GALE.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1879. A telegram from the steamer Faraday, en-

A telegram from the steamer Faraday, engaged in laying the new French transatiantic cable, dated in laritude 44°, 40° north, longitude 56°, 40° west, October 30, at 8 o'clock in the morning, says:

A heavy southeast evelone commenced Wednesday morning, and its centre passed the ship Wednesday evening. The wind is now from the northwest, and it is blowing a heavy gale. There is a tremendous sea running, but the ship is behaving well and moving slowly ahead.

List to be interred from the course of the market to

It is to be inferred from the course of the market today that the cable must have parted since the above dispatch was received, but nothing has been made pub-lic about it. The shares of the Anglo-American Tele-graph Cable Company suddenly advanced £2 to-day.

AMERICANS ROBBED IN ITALY. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1879.

The American lady and gentleman who were attacked and robbed in a railway carriage on the Alta Italia Line, in Italy, a few days ago, by two men, were Mr. and Mrs. Bacon. The robbery occurred be-tween Ala and Verona. One of the robbers has been

A REPORT ON THE COMMUNISTS. Paris, Friday, Oct. 31, 1879.

An official return to be laid before the Chamber of Deputies shows that 3,065 Communists have been amnestled, 1,300 of them having been prisoners, and 1,700 condemned by default. About 1,000 remain excluded.

THE DEATH OF A NOTED MAN.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 31,11879. General Podbielski, Inspector-General of Artillery, who held the post of Quartermaster-General

during the Franco-German War, is dead. MANITOBA IN GREAT ALARM.

WINNIPEG. Manitoba, Oct 31 .- Colonel Smith, Deputy Adjutant-General, has returned from his trip to Saskatchewan, where he has been organizing Burrows, military secretary, and the Rev. D. M. Gor don, of Ottawa. Mr. Burrows says that the Indian situation is one of extreme gravity. It appears certain that very few buffaloes have come in, and the greates that very few buffaloes have come in, and the greatest number authentically speken of is seven small bands. The piain Indiaes are siready dreadmily destitute. It is more than probable that, goaded by hunger, promisions may be foreibly taken, and complications ensue. A new gelement of danger is introduced by the immigration to Prince Albert district of a large body of Stour Indians. They are Ogalailans in the main, while some are from Sitting Buil's camp. Nearly 1,000 have already arrived, and a still larger number is reported to be on the way. They are thoroughly well supplied with ammunition. They have already had several negging-dances, and have also been begging from house to house. The settlers are naturally slarued.

A DARING THIEF SHOOTS AN OFFICER.

As Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, was passing through Peck-slip, near South-st, about 6:30 p. m. yesterday, he saw an illdressed man walking in front of him with a bundle. Suspecting that a burglary had been committed, the detective hurriedly examined the doors in the vicinity and discovered that the wholesale liquor store of Matthias & Son, at Front-st. and Feck-slip, had been broken into. Then he pursued the man with the bundle. The thief saw the officer approaching and at once took to his heels. At Water and Doversts, the thief turned and fired two shots from a revolver at the detective. He encountered officer McCabe and shot at him twice. He then spain ran slong Water-st, and turned into James-st. There Officer John Kiornan saw hun coming, and as he passed tripped up his heels. The thief fell into the street, but as officer Kieruan was about to seize him again fired his revolver. The builet entered the officer's hip and effectually disabled him, Before the other officers in pursuit could come up the thief had fied into No. 61 James-st., ran through that building into Madison-st., and had escaped. undle. Suspecting that a burglary had been com

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 31.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Feilows, in session in this city, has formally expelled Mr. Kelly from the order. Mr. Kelly has held the treasurer-ship for nine years. HARTLEY LAYCOCK ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Hartiey Laycock, of
Laycock Brothers, owners of extensive saw mills at North
nuffalo, was killed at that station to-day. He stepped on the
ode tract and a switch engine hurled him under the train he
saw waiting for.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN.

WORK IN THE RURAL COUNTIES. HOW IT LOOKS IN GENEREE AND NIAGARA-STIR-

RING SPEECHES IN VARIOUS PLAC'S. A special correspondent of The TRIBUNE writes that Cornell will have majorities in Genesee and Niagara Counties, and that Senator Loomis is sure of reëlection. The Kelly men are plentiful up that way, but are not organized Frederick Douglass drew a large crowd to the village of Adams yesterday, people coming fifteen and twenty miles to hear bim. Colonel A. W. Tenney made an effective speech at Glens Fails yesterday. Senator Al'ison spoke at Middletown. The Republicans are still busy, although they regard the work of the campaign as practically done.

A RUSH TO HEAR FREDERICK DOUGLASS

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ADAMS, N. Y., Oct 31 .- The largest political meeting ever held in this part of the county was held by the Republicans to-day. People came fifteen and twenty miles to hear and see the old colored man, eloquent Mr. Frederick Douglass. The thousands were also addressed by General W. W. Curry, of Indiana, and William P. Fiero, of New-York City. The enthusiasm was intense. Judging from the meetings and the current manifestations of the sentiment of the people, it can be said that Jefferson County will give her old-time

SENATOR ALLISON AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- Senator Allison, of Iowa, and the Hon. Martin 1. Townsend ad-dressed a Republican meeting in Lester Hall lost night. S. C. Millard, chairman of the County Committee, presided. Mr. Allison spoke at length on finance, and the nine al and agricultural resources of the country, and made a vivid review of the conduct of the Democratic party in the South. Mr. Townsend spoke in his characteristic way with great point and hunor. The hall was packed and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Set Broome down for a front seat next Tuesday.

WHY LOUISIANA WANTS SPEAKERS.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Oct. 31 .- A private letter has seen received from ex-Marshal Pitzin, of Louisiana. Referring to political prospects in that State and to the call for Northern speakers, he says: "We want their presence as well as their speeches. The Democracy here is afraid of formidable Northern witnesses and will be on its good behavior. Beattle will capture many ex-Confederates who are Democrats."

A STIRRING SPEECH BY A. W. TENNEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- A. W. Tenney has just finished one of the most effective speeches that has ever stirred the Republicans of this vicinity. Colonel Cunningham presided at the meeting. The large opera-house here was filled with an audience which was remarkably attentive and growingly en-thusiastic. Colonel Tenney has aroused the Republi-cans here wonderfully.

SENATOR ALLISON DRAWS A CROWD. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- A crowded meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms here to-night, and a very able speech was delivered by United States Senator Allison, of Iowa.

GENESEE AND NIAGARA.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-KEILY MEN PLENTIFUL BUT UNORGANIZED-CLAIMING A VOIR OF GNE THOUSAND FOR KELLY IN NIAGARA COUNTY-THE NEW XXXTH DISTRICT-SENATOR LOOMIS SURE OF RE-

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 29 .- Genesee might aptly be termed the county of "straightforward" politic The Republicans, after a series of wranglings, are now in the best possible humor. Their county ticket is unexceptionable, the Clerk, Carlos A. Hull, having been renominated for a fifth term, with the indorsement the Democrats. Then, too, they have a very pleasing ustom in Genesce with regard to the Assemblyman. He is sure of a renomination unless he does something most positively objectionable. John Sanders, the presquently he will return with a pluracity as large as that

of last year-1,213. His Democratic opponent is Wilber Reed, an extensive farmer of Oakfield, whose expectations are based upon the Granger vote. The pres ent County Treasurer, Captain O. C. Parker, Demo-erat, is making a determined effort for a reflection. His popularity in military circles may gain for him 200 votes at the expense of Jerome C. Guiteau, the Republiwhole county ticket will exceed 1,000. This plurality might safely be called a majority, for the Probibitionisis have no ticket, and the Greenbackers polled but 200 a year ago, and will poll but 50 now. Their candidate for ember, Asa P. Lawrence, of Batavia, was also their cultural county, yet the farmers are receiving such improved prices for their nops, barley and other produce, that they have no sympathy with Harris Lewis and "hard times." Lewis will have perhaps a pairry 25 in all Geneasee. The followers of John Keily are most numerous and influential in the town of Leroy. General Bisseii and Judge Baliard are outspoken in his favor. There are no cluos in the county; and for want of or gamzation, the total Kelly vote will not be more than 300. Cornell's plurality will be probably 1,400 and that of cans voting for Robinson are so few as to attract no notice. On the other hand, many Democrats have been miserable course which the Governor has taken with regard to the Institution for the Blind in Batavia. The fact is notorious that he has filled the institution with a set of politicians, whose continuance in office depends upon their allegiance to himself and Mr. Tilden. In spite of this auxiliary, the Robinson Democrats are in-active. They have held but one meeting, while the Resublicans have neld several. In a word, the situation in Genesee is well described by the chairman of the Re publican Committee, H. F. Tarbox; "We have our matters in good shape now, and next year we will boom. However simple the political situation in Genesee may be, the situation in Niagara is quite the reverse. The "Flagler boit" of 1876 resulted in the return of a Dem-ocrat to Congress. The effect of this will be seen next week in Republican ballots scratched so far as Hoskins, and, incidentally, Cornell, are concerned. But these votes will be more than offset by Democratic Robinson bolters who will vote for Cornell and the whole Republican ticket. Wadsworth will also run ahead of the State ticket plurality of 300. Lewis's name is scarcely mentioned. Cornell's plurality depends upon the direction which the Kelly vote may take at the last moment. Many Kelly men will vote

with the Republicans, as stated above. The great built of them, under such leaders as the Hon. George C. Green, Charles Molyneux, Colonel William McCrea, the Hon. B. H. Fletcher and Senator Payne, will advocate Kelly. The Robinson manacers concede 600 votes to them; but they claim 1,000. They have made no active canvass, and their strength concluse stitley in their opposition to Robinson mainly as Tilden's representative. They are also incensed at the action of the Supernamendent of Pable Works in replacing anti-Tilden men with Tilden partisans, and in reducins wages along the canal. The canal keeps more than 100 one constantly employed in Niagara. By reason of all these complications the plurality for Cornell cannot be less than 1,000, and it may reach a much higher figure. The present Republican members of the Assembly have been renominated in both districts. Thomas N. Van Valkenburgh had a Republican plurality of \$39 a year ago. The year before the Democratic one on ordinary occasions. Last year Mr. Van Valkenburgh had a Republican plurality of the Democratic one on ordinary occasions. Last year Mr. Van Valkenburgh. His activity in promoting the success of canal navigation and the resulting increase of business during the last season will serve to secure his seat again, though by a reduced plurality. The Democratic canadiate from the 1st District is David D. Crosby, of Lockport. Mr. Crosby is an extrusive grain dealer, and was selected occause he was a neutral in the Kelly fight. He will not poil the full parily strength, although he depends upon a large acquaintance among grain dealers to help him through. The Prohibitionists have hommanded N. W. Phelps, and the Greenbackers Ira Bronsen—both of Lockport. Their respective strength is about 80 and 125. In the 11d District James Low is renominated Mr. Low's plurality in 1878 was 298. The district gave a Democratic plurality of S7 in 1877, Mr. Low's plurality in 1878 was 298. The district gave a Democratic plurality of G7 in 1877, Mr. Low's plurality in 1878 was 298. The district gave a Democratic plurality of G7 i of them, under such leaders as the Hon. George C. Green, Charles Molyneux, Colonel William McCrea, the

Galen Miller, of Lewiston. They are likely to have about 100 votes, equally divided between them. The county tickets contain no officers besides Justice of Seasons and Coroners. A campaign thus conducted on State and National issues is naturally free frots that unusual exettement which is seen in many other counties of the State.

State and National issues is naturally free from that nuusual excellement which is seen in many other counties of the State.

The old XXXth Senatorial District comprises Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties. Each of these counties has a representative on the Republican State beart. Allegany, Hamilton Ward: Livingston, Jamos W. Wadaworth; Wyoming, George G. Hoskins. The new XXXth District was made by dropping Allegany and taking up Genesee and Niagara. The exchange still assures a Republican mad they; but not so large a still assures a Republican mad they; but not so large a still assures a Republican mid thir; but not so large a formerly. Wyoming, Genesee and Niagara form the XXXII Congressional District; while Livingstonis in the XXVIII District with Outario and Yates. The XXXII District, as remodelled, give a Republican plarality of 691 for Congressional in 1876, and a plurality of 4.249 in 1878. The vote of 1878 shows the real political bias of the district. The Prohibitionists have nominated William H. Outwater, a young farmer of New-Fane, Niagara County. The Greenbackern have nominated William Jackson, fr., of Rovation, also in Niagara. Their respective strength is not worth noticing, senator James H. Loomis, of Wyoming, will be reflected by the Republicans. His pluralities will be: Niagara, 300: Lizingston, 1.0(0); Genesee, 1.000; Wyoming, 1.200; a total of 3.500. During the hardesset L. Loomis was a strong newcomment of great popularity in his district. The preposed road, if built, would run from Rochester to Oran, and would be the means of restoring oresperity to many ewas whose fortunes have followed the downward course of the canal. The D-mocrats have placed in nomination Charles E. Wadawoth, of York, L. vingston County. Mr. Wadsworth is making the most direct and personanpeals in all the counties of this district. His first may avail to bring him a slight increase in Livingston, but there will one to increase which will not be affect by Senator Loomis's copularity in Wyoming.

GENERAL POLIICAL NEWS.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA. FORCIBLE WORDS BY PRESIDENT HAYES AS TO THE

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31 .- The Intelligencer this evening publishes what it says is not a stolen inter-wiew, but the outspoken and candid statement of the views of President Hayes on the Virginia debt canvass given to its editor, Colonel John R. Popham, during bi

recent visit to Washington. The President said :

recent visit to Washington. The President said t
I have nothing to conceal or withhold from anyone, and prefer that my position should be known to all.) do not assume to command or control the votes of the Republicans of Virginia, nor do I seek in a despose way to influence the action of Federal flicers. Yet I would be much surprised if the R publicans should ally themselves with the Readjusters in your state. They should not countenance, or encourage, or tonen any proposition or project whatever that contains even the germ of repudiation. They must not scarrifice the even great principle involved in the payment of the innest debts of Virginia, though to do so would result in some transfer advantage over their adversaries. This is not transfer advantage over their adversaries. This is not great principle involved in the payment of the nonest debts of Virginia, though to do so would result in some transient advantage over their adversaries. This is not a question of to-day, but of all time. Virginia is making the greatest mistake of her life. Forcible readjustment is in principle nothing less than repudiation. Don't your people know that there is not a respectable man in all the Korth who will be likely to settle in your state unless you act the part of housest usen and pay what you owe! Here in Washington, where I am living, so near to your State that I almost feel I am within its territory, my interest has been much aroused in your troubles. Indeed, in a speech which I made at Detroit, Mich., a few weeks ago, I had Virginia and Tennessee almost solely in my mind when I dwelf on the enormous wrong and lainy of repudiation in all its forms, and that sneech I sent to General Wicklam with this portion of it pointing to the part marked that he and all others interested might understand my teelings about the controversy in Virginia. My views on the general subject are those which I know are entertained by General Grant, Senator Biatne, Secretary Sherman and all other leading Republicans in every part of the North, East and West, and surely Southern Republicans will not place themselves in opposition to such leaders.

The Hudson County tickets for the ensuing election are now complete. The Republican ticket is as follows: For Director-al-Large of the County Board of Chosen Freeholders, August Ingwersen; for County Cierk, Henry K. Van Horne; for County Registrar Major David A. Peloubet; for the State Assembly: Ist District, John Owen Rouse; Hd District, F. O. Cole; Hld District, William W. Lee; IVih District, William H. Furman; Vth District, David W. Lawrence; Vith District, D. Herbert Potts; VIIth District, William T.

Hoffman; Vilità Districi, James 8 Fleming. The Democrats have nominated the following candidates : For Director-at-Large of the County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the present incumbent, Edward P. McDonaid; for County Clerk, George B. Fielder; for Terence J. McDonald; Illd District. John Mullins; IVth Bently, Jr.; VIth District, William Buck; VIIth District.

James Curran; VIIIth District, Joseph Me ks. The Greenback-Labor party has made nominations as follows: For Director-at-Large of the County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Joan S. Chetimous; for County

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BROOKLYN. General Witham H. Morris addressed a Remblican mass-meeting last evening in Brooklyn, at

GALES AND WINTRY WEATHER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 31 .- A telegram from Port Hawkesbury says: Wednesday morning Hawkes-bury was visited by a terrific gale from the sea, which lasted three hours, causing much damage both on sea and land. Several schooners are ashere on each side of port from Canso says: A gale of wind from the southeast began Wednesday morning, doing a large amount of damage to buildings and shipping. The schooners ashore are Fame, Opola, Dusky Lake, Niola, Mist, O. E. Webster, J. Otis, Wild Rose, Petipas, John Lewis, A. C. Major, Gold Hunter, Reliance, Union, Emerald, Mary,

Blue Wave, Laura Bell, Elizabeth, Sophia, Volunteer, and Maggie. There are thirty vessels ashore in the Strait of Causo, whose names cannot be learned, Schanton, Penn., Oct. 31.—A snow-sterm began here at 10 o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—No new cases of yellow fever and no dentis have been reported to-day. The weather is cold and cloudy. The thermometer early this morning was down to 45°.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 31.—Advices from the West report that very cold and threatening weather with high winds prevails between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

GENERAL GRANT AT CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Oct. 31 .- The special train At the same hour a special train arrived from Denver, bearing a Colorado delegation consisting of Governor Congressman Belford, and many other prominent citizens of that State. Owing to some mis-understanding as to the time of arrival, Governor Hoyt and the committee failed to be ernor Hoyt and the committee falled to be on hand, which produced embarrassment. Finally the Colorado delegation took charge of the Gen-eral's party, and drove to the residence of Governor Hoyt, where they dined. They afterward returned to the Railroad Hotel, where an informal reception took place. There were no speeches. The party left at 2:30 p. m. escorted by a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic from Omaha.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A BIG NEW STEAMSHIP.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The Allan Steamship Company are about to add another steamship to their line. She will be of 5,400 tons, and the largest of the fleet.

THE FAILURE OF HAMPTON DODGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Hampton Dodge, manual control of undertakers goods, made an assignment testay for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are \$57,000, and his assets \$33,000.

uracturer of modertakers goods, made an assignment to-tay for the benefit of his erections. His liabilities are \$7,000, and his assets \$33,000.

ADJOURN MENT SINE DIE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The Committee of safety adjourned sine die this afternoon. Since organization the as expended \$40,000 in maintaining beople in the camps and providing for the indigent poor of the city.

A BRITISH BARK LIBELLED FOR SALVAGE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—A libed has been filed by the Coast Wrecking Company of New York to recover \$5,000 salvage from the owners of the British bark North Carolina, which stranded south of Cape Henry in September last.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT FROM MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 31.—The dispatch sent from this place yesterday stating that Mrs. Frank Chairs, of this county, had shot her husband and killed herself was without any foundation. The mistake graw out of a misunderstanding of a private dispatch received here.

JOHN JOHNSON'S LOAN TO A CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The Supreme Court decided to-day the case of John Johnson, who furnished money to the Church of the Sacred Heart, taking from the church treasurer a writing that the church had received the money and that its property was pleedged for the repayment.

A STEAMER'S ESCAPE FROM DANGER.

GLOCCESTER, Mass., Oct. 31.—The steamer Mabel Bird, from New York for Portland, arrived here at midnight, having had a very narrow escase in the night. A very heavy sea and a streng gale broke her consecunged; the stphons gave out, and the boat leaked badly. It will take two days for repairs.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S ASSIGNMENT.

CINCUNNATI, Oct. S1.—Judge Harmon, of the Su-

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Judge Harmon, of the perfor Court, has made a decision sustaining the validity Architshon Purcell's assignment of a number of piece property in trust for the payment of his debts as against attachment of the Jelsewson National bank of steuben has a dake of the Assistance and t

DUTIES OF REPUBLICANS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

LARGE GATHERING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BY GENERAL HAWLEY AND BORACE RUSSELL,

AND A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEFD. General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Assistant District-Attorney Horace Russell addressed a large meeting called by the Young Men's Republican Ciub, in the great hall of Cooper Union last evening. The ad-dresses were delivered with vigor, and were carefully listened to. An interesting letter from Thuriow Weed was read, in which the writer gave young Republicans much sound advice. Great enthusiasm and applause were aroused by the good points made by the speakers.

FEATURES OF THE MEETING.

There were only a few vacant seats in the half when the principal speasers entered at a quarter of So'cook. Many ladica were in the audience, and during the evening they seemed to be as much interested as the men. On the platform were many members of the Young Men's Republican Club. Thomas C. Acton was among those in the assemblage. General Hawsey spoke what an energy that at times rook his hearers completely by storm. After the opening sentences his voice became clear, and he spoke with tening effect. He was particularly lelicitous when describing, with a conracteristic sort of dry aumor, the persuasive way in which to Mississippi Democrats has reduced the Re-publican rote in their State. A spon-ancous cheer that flued the half brok out when General Haw-tey said; "I am willing to wait until the influences of civilization shall have their effect with the people of the South; but meantims they shall not rule this Nation. He reviewed the fluidemi question, the confuern problem and the position taken by the "scratoners," and convened the whole of witty a justom and snarp hits. He was closely distened to and repeatedly encored to the can-

The programme of the exeming was a varied one. Asser Mr. Russeli's andress inc Union Gice Colb sauga after Teurlow Wood's letter was read, W. A. Creffut read a "Bourbon Bahau," cahea " the Song of the Shirk," in which the woes of the "scratchers" were

In opening the meeting Judge Frederick G Gedney, president of the club, said: "This meeting is called under the auspices of the Young Men's Kepublican Ciuo. We do not wear the garb of our own party to serve the Democracy in it. [Appliance.] We are what we profess to be Republicans, and we believe in voting, not scratching.' [Cocers.] In view of the importance of the postical struggle of 1880 we feel that the young men of this State should unlie in neutrallo-effort to place the Empire State right before the Nation,

and set an example of dary to other States." [Appraise.]
Assistant District-Attorney Russel, spoke at considerresults, he said, are or far greater importance than the meric individual preferences for candidates. The nead of the tlexet is a Republican of Republicans, and an honest said capathe man. There are cerial, supract cashes who never want to vote for the man who is noninsted by the convention, because they would use their individually in they vote or a man that everybody else cotes for. Every man ought to vote as if on his vote depends the face of his country. There exists, to spear, as good reason why a man who believes in Replantest principles should scratch the track. Mr. Russen countained young men not to descrit the Republican standard just as the party was entering a great oratle.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED, Stephen M. Wright read Thurlow Weed's letter, which

was received with cheers. It was as follows : DEAR SIR: Although accepting your kind invitation to speak to my feilow-citizens on the subject of the approaching election, I have deemed it best, in view of my physical infirmitles, to fail back upon my accustomed method of communion with the people. After what has been said by Secretaries Evants and Sherman, Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia; Judge Pierrepont and General Woodford, Senator Biains and General Kilpatrick, and listened to by meetings of citisens unprecedented in numbers, intelligence and enthusiasm, I feel that there is little left to be said. The electors, like a well disciplined crew on board a ship of war, are prepared for action. Happily the Northern people being fore-warned are forearmed. If we are indebted to the rebels for any good thing, it is their reiterated avowals of de signs and purposes Lostile to all the compensations of the war. Having secured by oppression, fraud and murders a solid political South, they revealed in the last fornia, Iowa and Ohio have rendered all but certain, that in the approaching Presidential election we shall

Congress a spirit so aggressive and revolutionary that our hearts are cheered with the hone when Maine, Callfornia, Iowa and Ohlo have rendered all but certain, that in the approaching Presidential election we shall witness the glorious spectacle of a Solid North. From 1828 until 1860, with two brief intervals, slavery, by its alliance with the Democracy was in the ascendant. In 1840 and in 1848 slavery was to exacting, and had become so aggressive that the Whig party elected Generals Harrison and Taylor. Bereaved of those eminent particle, before their terms of service had haif expired, the Government relapsed into slavery with Presidential relationship of the more algorithm of the same and the same as the bandicapped representatives of Democracy.

In the Presidential can was of 1860, Southern leaders whose inciplent treasons were averted, first by General Jacsson, and again by General Taylor, assumed even more algorithm. From the same and aspects. To furnish themselves with a pretext for rebellion, the Southern leaders, added by Benjamin F. Buttler and Caieb Cusling, deliberately divides the Democrate party, running two candidate notive is detailed to the control of the same and the majority of the same and the incitation of doubt by the fact that the insurants on of rebellion preceded the insurantion and wicked. The result is known. At a feaffal sacrification of Lincoln. Civil war, therefore, waged acainst our Government and Enion was unprovoked, wanton and wicked. The result is known. At a feaffal sacrification of the southern States all the rights and privileges they had forfeited, our Government by constitutional amentances are ground a common grave. The North, alike maarantimous and conditions, was beguited into universal amnesty. We forgave, and offered to become the freedom of the Southern States all the rights and privileges they had forfeited, our Government by constitutional amendments of the secure of the protect colored electors in the free down and access the Rebell Brigadiers demanded the repeal

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HAWLEY. When General iHawley was introduced to the audience he was received with an outburst of the heartiess applause. After the tumuit of wescome had subsided,

andience. I had the honor of a small share in the Ohio light, and I hope we may be as successful in New-York and Massachusetts. [Applause.] I do not think there is any doubt about our success anywhere, but if there e a doubt, it is in regard to New-York. and Iowa and Ohio have spoken, and as to what the result will be in Massachusetts there is not the shadow of a doubt. [Applause.] I do not know if you feel equally sure here, for I am not ac-